**Paragraphs for the essay**  
Topic# 1: The Second Empire   
 From December 1852 to September 1870, France was ruled by Napoleon III. The regime originated in a December 1851 in a coup d’état where Prince Louis Napoleon overthrew the Democratic second republic, through that he became president. He got overpowering approval of his act through a plebiscite of November 21-22 of 1852. In the second Empire, the emperor had dictatorial powers over France. Under Article 14 of the constitutional, obliged all the members of parliament and assemblies, minister, officers, magistrates, and civil servants to take a very strong promise to the emperor. Title 3 declared the emperor over head of state, chief of the armed forces and extensive power over executive authority, that is the power to make war and peace, conclude treaties and alliances, make all the appointments, and write up all polices and decrees. The congress consisted of three weak bodies, the popularly elected Corps Legislatif, the appointed Consol d’état and the senate. This consisted of jure imperial princes, cardinal, marshals, and others were for the body of the emperor.   
 Not many people agreed with France’s new government and in this group of people came Edouard Rene de Laboulaye a French author and a professor and Frederic Auguste Bartholdi a sculptor. Laboulaye was born in 18 January 1811 in Paris and died on 25 may 1883 in Paris, his parents were Auguste Rene Lefebvre de Laboulaye and Aglae Charlotte Juliette Martinon de Laboulaye. Edouard Rene de Laboulaye was received at bar and was chosen professor of comparative law since he was once a French jurist, he was also chairman of the French committee. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was born in 2 April 1834 on Colmar in Alsace, France. At first he studied painting, but soon abandoned it for sculpture. Bartholdi and Laboulaye did not like the idea of having an emperor. Laboulaye and Bartholdi believed in freedom, and they didn’t see freedom in France. All they saw was a dictator controlling everything.   
They would have to look for an ally or a friend nation to help them in the change of their government and that was the United States. Laboulaye came up with an idea to help France’s government. The idea arose in a diner party that took place in Laboulaye’s house near Versailles on a 1865 summer evening. That was the first time that Laboulaye talked about the idea of a monument that would soon turn out to be the Statue of Liberty. The United States was a perfect location both nations were friends and Laboulaye honored the fact that the country was free. Young Bartholdi, listen closely and was showing interest in what Laboulaye was talking about. He too agreed that France needed help in the government and that the United States was a perfect location to develop his idea. At that time, Bartholdi was working on a design that would stand on the Suez Canal in Egypt; he would call it “Bringing the Light to Asia”. The monument didn’t attracted finances and was soon abandoned in 1869.   
Topic# 3: Funding and Building the statue.   
 In 1871, the scholar Laboulaye sent Bartholdi to the United States. Being there, Bartholdi was quite impressed with the size of the country. He wrote to Laboulaye “Everything here is big, even the peas are big.” Passing through New York’s Harbor he spotted an abandoned island called Bedloe’s Island and saw the perfect place to put his statue. Returning to Paris, he looked at the designs of his Egyptian rejected statue and worked on from there giving the new statue its form.   
 The design of the Statue consisted of a lady carrying a plague on her left arm and a torch on her right arm. Her height would be 151 feet long. In her plague it’s written in Roman numerals July 4, 1776, the date in which the U.S got their independence from Britain. Some people say that Bartholdi sculptured the statue with the head of his mother and the body of his mistress. Bartholdi’s design started to merge from aesthetic qualities with the political and philosophical values that prevailed then. Bartholdi was strongly influenced by classical Greek and Roman models. He combined his classical inspiration with his own held belief in the persuasive visual quality of colossal monuments.   
 The builder for the internal skeleton of the statue was Alexandre Gustave Eiffel. Later he was famous for building the Eiffel tower which stands in Paris. Gustave Eiffel was born on December 15, 1832 in Dijon, France and died on December 27, 1923 in his mansion on Rue Rabelais, Paris. He graduated in 1855 from the Ecole Centrale des arts et Manufactures. He gained his expertise in construction by designing ironwork for bridges. Besides building the internal structure of the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel tower, he also worked on other projects such as La Ruche in Paris which would also become a landmark in Paris. Later on he ran into financial problems and started studying aerodynamics.   
 The statue is 330 seconds of an inch thick, what supports her is the strong bars that run inside of this great statue. The skeleton consists of three parts, 1 92 feet –high powerfully trussed tower known as the pylon, a lighter skeletal framework that’s attached to the pylon, and a skin-support and attachment system. The primary structure of this monument is the iron pylon; this great tower serves as the central attachment point for a complex asymmetrical beam of lightweight truss work that forms the statue’s body. These flat metal beams are bolted at one end of the pylon tower and at the other to the interior of the statue’s skin. This forms a flexible suspension against which the sculpture plates remain. The flexibility allows the skin of the statue to shrink or expand according to the temperature and the winds. For doing this great frame work, Gustave Eiffel got paid with part of the money that was raised in France from the Franco-American Union.